

Printing!

PRINTING

PRINTING
OF THE
CHINA MAIL
BY WYDRHAM
PRINTERS
FOR ALL YOUR PRINTING
EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION

No. 14421.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1842

雙五七九年零九千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1908.

八十五元正

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT

\$15
PER
GALLON.
As supplied
to the
House of
Commons.

This was started by the late Robert Thorne
of Berwick and has been sold since his

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, May 1, 1907.

SPORTING.

Saturday's Gymkhana.

The following are the results of the events contested at the Gymkhana after we had gone to press on Saturday afternoon. INDIVIDUAL TROT-PONIES COMPETITION. China ponies only to be used. Best of three runs, 3 points for a Carry; 2 for a Draw and 1 for a touch. The Judge has at his disposal 2 points for race and style over all three runs. Lance exercise will not count towards style. Lances as sup. lie by the tub, or of a similar pattern must be used. A Cup will be presented at each Competition by the Hongkong Gymkhana Club. Mr. John Johnston. Major Eaton—The Buffs. Mr. W. S. Dupree. Cash Sweep, 1st, \$327.60; 2nd, \$93.60; 3rd, \$46.80.

Hurdle Race. One mile and a quarter. Over not less than eight 'ights' of hurdles. For all China Ponies. Catch weights 11st. 5lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tianjin allowed 5 lbs.

Mr. John Johnstone's Blue Rain, 159 lbs (Owner) 1. Mr. Dryasdust's Best Friend, 151 lbs (Mr Dupree) 2. Meers D. L. M's Tamar, 164 lbs (Owner) 3. Parimutuel, \$12.80. Cash Sweep, 1st, \$406.35; 2nd, \$116.10; 3rd, \$38.05. ONE AND A QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE. HADICAP. For all China Ponies. In the event of top weights not starting weight to be raised all round, i.e. Top weight starting to carry 161 lbs. Mr. Leeson's Seafarer, 153 lbs (Mr. Dupree) 1. Mr. J. Johnstone's Justin-Time, 161 lbs (Owner) 2. Mr. Black's Greyback, 150 lbs (Mr. Morley) 3. Time, 2ms. 45 sec. Parimutuel, \$12.20. Cash Sweep, 1st, \$577.55; 2nd, \$150.30; 3rd, \$78.65.

Lawn Bowls.

TAIKOO v. KOWLOON.

At Kowloon on Saturday afternoon the members of the Taikoo team were entertained by Kowloon. The latter team was somewhat weakened and in consequence were rather badly beaten. The scores were:

TAIKOO.	
Grimaldi	Taylor
Hamilton	Tulip
Heron	Petrie
Scott	W. J. Crawford
(skip)	(skip)
Gray	Square
Duncan	MacGlashan
Eldrick	Never
Taylor (skip)	Puncheon (skip) 19
Duncan	W. Brown
McCubbin	Brown
McIntyre	Never
Sheld (skip)	Mar (skip)
Hardwick	J. Ramsey
Dickins	A. New
Aitken (skip)	Alexander
Total	Macdonald (skip) 16
Total	16

Tennis.

KOWLOON.

Orangewomen were visitors to Kowloon on Saturday, in the latter won by 52 to 25. It was unfortunate for Orangewomen that Mr. Pestonji a very fine player, was overcome by the heat and the set was abandoned. The results were: Mead and Chelland (Kowloon) beat Rapp and Lammar, 7—4; beat Kinnard and Bass, 8—3. Lepage and Duncan beat Bass and Kinnard, 8—3; beat Lammer and Rapp, 8—3; lost to Hancock and Pestonji, 5—6. Green and Brown beat Bass and Kinnard, 6—5; beat Lammer and Rapp, 10—4. Kinnard most. The Civil Service on Saturday on the latter's ground.

The situation in Morocco is again disquieting owing to the Sultan's double defeat by the French and Ben Amara, near Fez.

TAKE A VACATION.
Now is the time to take a vacation, get out into the woods and mountains and visit the seashore, and do it in style. Take a bottle of Chianti's Old Chianti and Decatur Belmont along with you. It is almost impossible to be bored, and cannot be obtained on railroad trains or steamers. It is too much of a risk to anyone to leave home on a journey without it, as it is by all chemists and druggists.

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.
River Steamers, Tugs & Lighters.
Castings & Forgings of all kinds.
LOWEST PRICES.
Works:—Kowloon Bay. Offices:—Hotel Mansions.

NOW ON SALE.

DETAILED MAP OF THE PEAK.
Giving Name, Number & Location of each House.

PLAN of City from Pokfulam Road to Wan Chai Road; Residential Roads, numbered to date 1909.
Small Scale Map of Island, Channels and Kowloon Point; locating Docks, Railway, Green Island Cement Works, etc.

COPYRIGHT BY K. A. MASSEY.
The above in cloth-bound case with pocket for Map, names (in English and Chinese with pronunciation) and location of principal Roads and Streets, Peak, City and Kowloon with Legalized Tariff for Chair and Rickshaw-hire; Price \$2.00. Map alone \$1.00. To be had from CHINA MAIL, SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, KELLY & WATSON, BEWLEY & CO. and THOS. COOK & SON. Hongkong, May 10, 1909.

1364

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

Wednesday, July 7th.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE OFFERING THE WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK AT AN
ENORMOUS REDUCTION
to effect a speedy clearance. Many things below
cost.

7 & 9, PEDDER STREET. TELEPHONE 644.

ASAHI BEER
YEBISU BEER
SAPPORO BEER
OBTAIABLE EVERYWHERE
SOLE AGENT MITSUBUSAN KAISHA

MEE CHEUNG & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

SPLENDID PICTURES
of the
AMERICAN FLEET AT AMOY.

STUDIO—102 HOUSE STREET. STORE—BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

1901

E. C. WILKS,

M.I. MECH. E. A. MINA.

LATE OF WILKS & JACK, LTD.

CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR, VALUER
AND ASSESSOR

OF
WORKS,
WHARVES,
FACTORIES,
AND ALL CLASSES
OF
MACHINERY & EFFECTS.

YORK BUILDINGS,
(1st FLOOR), HONGKONG.

Office Tel. 135. Residence K22.

Tel. Address: WICKWOOD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, April 14, 1908.

516

GILES'S CHINESE AND ENGLISH
DICTIONARY.

NEW EDITION.

ENLARGED to 1800 Pages.

THOROUGHLY REVISED.

Facsimile 1. (998 pages) will be ready

for delivery in July.

Price to Subscribers 25.00, payable on

Delivery of Facsimile 1.

Facsimile and Specimen pages upon

application.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Hongkong, June 18, 1909.

154

and

FOR
Luxury,
Comfort,
Quiet,
Freshness.

and

Excellent
Cuisine

at
THE

GRAND

CARLTON

HOTEL

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED
(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

BELL'S ASBESTOS

THE
MOST
DAGGER
ARTICLE
PACKING
FOR
PACKING
REASER OF IMITATIONS. SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON.

LARGE STOCK OF PACKINGS, JOINTINGS, &c. ALWAYS IN HAND.

OFFICE:—4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TELEGRAMS: ASBESTOS, HONGKONG. TELEPHONE No. 501.

1365

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Special Value in Muslin, Lace and
Silk Blouses.

Muslin Dresses. Linen Robes.

BATHING COSTUMES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DRINK O. B. BEER

PURE, LIGHT & WHOLESOME.

BREWED ESPECIALLY FOR THE TROPICS.

To be had from all dealers or from the

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

P. O. Box 238. TEL 479.

Hongkong, June 26, 1909.

835

NESTOR SANITARY FLUID

A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT

Pint Tins 50 Cents. One Gallon Tins \$2.

SUN GLASSES. SUN GLASSES.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

For the Bath and all Toilet Purposes. Delicately Perfumed.

Half Pint Bottles 60 Cents.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY

ORIENTAL HOTEL

NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 187.

Mrs M. MATTHEAY, Proprietress.

1366

A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

CUISINE under European Supervision. Grills at short notice. Private Bv. and

Billiard Room. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and Dinner.

RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: "CONCORDE," HONGKONG.

M. MATTHEAY, Proprietress.

1367

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CENTRALLY Situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently decorated and under

new Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms. Excellent Cuisine, under the

supervision of an experienced French Chef.

PARTICULARS AND RATES ON APPLICATION to MANAGER.

Le GAMBET, Proprietor.

1368

BLUMENTHAL, Manager.

Hongkong, October 3, 1908.

1369

The China Mail.

1370

1371

1372

1373

1374

1375

1376

1377

1378

1379

1380

1381

1382

TO LET.

TO LET.

DETACHED ROOM with separate entrance and verandah in PRINCE'S BUILDING, Second Floor.
Apply to
W. MEYERSON & CO.
Hongkong, July 2, 1909.

TO LET.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished ROOM in AUSTIN ROAD, Kowloon, with board in Hongkong. Price incomparably low.
Apply to
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, July 2, 1909.

TO LET.

DESIRABLE GROUND FLOOR SHOP in Chater Road, Hongkong.
Apply to
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, May 11, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 85, 86 & 87, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to
CHATER & MODY.
Hongkong, October 17, 1908.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 84, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 1, 1909.

TO LET.

FURNISHED, 3 ROOMS on 3rd Floor of HOTEL MANSIONS. Bathrooms, Kitchen and Servants' Quarters attached.
1 Room on First Floor of HOTEL MANSIONS, with use of bath room, suitable for office or living room.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, May 29, 1909.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.
OFFICES facing the Harbour; from about October. At present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 1, 1909.

TO LET.

FIVE-Roomed HOUSES, at Kowloon.
New and commodious S^{OP}s, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon. Immediate possession. Cheap rental.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, March 23, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 1 & 3, MORRISON HILL, also Offices at No. 2, PEDDER STREET.
Apply to
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, May 12, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tang Tung's Lap Godown, East Point).
Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.

Apply to

KAM FOOK,
No. 107, WELLINGTON STREET,
(behind the Star Hotel) or Keeper of
No. 6, Godown (on the Spot).

Hongkong, May 29, 1909.

TO LET.

BUXEY LODGE, CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding House, School, College, or Family Residence, recently painted and renovated throughout. Immediate possession.

Apply to

CHATER & MODY.
Hongkong, May 14, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS 1, PRAYA WEST, Blue Buildings, and No. 18, DE VOUÉ ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

PLATES in MORETON TERRACE,
No. 10, DE VOUÉ ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

A House in RIPPON TERRACE,
A House in WONG NOI CHONG ROAD,
No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

Office to let No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 1, 1909.

TO LET.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops, Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GODOWNS in DUDDELL STREET,
No. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

facing the Parade Ground.

New Five-Roomed HOUSES in SKELTON STREET.

The EYRE, No. 13, Peak, unfurnished from 1st June, 1909.

O. M. S. PEAK BUNGALOW, Furnished, Mount Kilner, from 1st October, 1909 to 30th June, 1910.

HOUSES in BULLIOUS TERRACE, Robinson Road, newly painted and colour-washed, exceptionally good rental.

FOR SALE, TOP CLASS, at Peak, commanding a magnificent view of the Harbour and surrounding islands.

No. 1, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

Opposite the LINTHORPE & DAVIS

on Floor Alexandra Building, Hongkong, April 12, 1909.

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL**TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE**

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

CALBECK MACGREGOR & CO., Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG HOTELUNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND CUISINE.
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.
MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRA BAND AT TIFFIN & DINNER.

A. T. DAVIES, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level
OPEN to the South Wind Sun and protected from the North-east Winds in Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the Harbour and Adjacent Islands for forty miles.A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTY HOTEL
Terms—From \$5 per day Max. Telegraphic Add: "Peaceful"
Town Office: 4, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, February 8, 1908.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

UNDERTAKES

ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING
such as:INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPECT
TUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Obtain quotations from, and bring orders to,

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE,
5, Wyndham Street.

European Supervision. Moderate Prices.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Function of the Liver, Bowels, Skin and Kidneys by keeping the bowels in a state of health, and the functions and glands of the body in a normal condition. It has a tonic effect on the Blood Poisons, etc. There is no doubt that where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S FRUIT SALT—otherwise you have the sincerest form of futility.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, LTD., FRUIT SALT WORKS, London, S.E., Eng. by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tang Tung's Lap Godown, East Point).

Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.

Apply to

KAM FOOK,

No. 107, WELLINGTON STREET,

(behind the Star Hotel) or Keeper of

No. 6, Godown (on the Spot).

Hongkong, May 29, 1909.

TO LET.

BUXEY LODGE, CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding House, School, College, or Family Residence, recently painted and renovated throughout. Immediate possession.

Apply to

CHATER & MODY.

Hongkong, May 14, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.**GODOWNS** 1, PRAYA WEST, Blue Buildings,

and No. 18, DE VOUÉ ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

PLATES in MORETON TERRACE,

No. 10, DE VOUÉ ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

A House in RIPPON TERRACE,

A House in WONG NOI CHONG ROAD,

No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

Office to let No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 1, 1909.

TO LET.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine

Shops, Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.**GODOWNS** in DUDDELL STREET,
No. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

facing the Parade Ground.

The EYRE, No. 13, Peak, unfurnished from 1st June, 1909.

O. M. S. PEAK BUNGALOW, Furnished, Mount Kilner, from 1st October, 1909 to 30th June, 1910.**HOUSES in BULLIOUS TERRACE**, Robinson Road, newly painted and colour-washed, exceptionally good rental.**FOR SALE, TOP CLASS**, at Peak, commanding a magnificent view of the Harbour and surrounding islands.No. 1, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

Opposite the LINTHORPE & DAVIS

on Floor Alexandra Building, Hongkong, April 12, 1909.

To Let

TO LET—
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

BIRNAM BRAE, No. 31, CONDUIT ROAD.

EIGHT-Roomed House—newly painted

and done up. Billiard Room, 3 Bath

Rooms, Drying Room, Sewer Room, Pantry

and good Servants' Quarters. Tennis

Lawn, Electric Light and Bells.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, June 14, 1909.

TO LET.

NICE FOUR-ROOMED DWELLING, No. 65, WYNDHAM ST.

Electric light and view of the Harbour. The

House contains, in addition, a large Room underneath for storage purposes, with good Cook House and Servants' Quarters.

FURNITURE (at a moderate price)

must be taken over with the lease.

For further particulars apply to above

Address:

Hongkong, June 8, 1909.

Price £100.

TO LET.

TO LET.

N. S.

Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, June 8, 1909.

Price £100.

TO LET.

TO LET.

N. S.

Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, June 8, 1909.

Price £100.

TO LET.

TO LET.

N. S.

Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, June 8, 1909.

Price £100.

<div data-bbox="443 87 573 117"

THE CHINA MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1909.

POWELL'S

GENT'S
SWIMMING
SUITS

and

BATHING
COSTUMES.

28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

VICTORIA
CINEMATOGRAPH

PREMIER HALL OF HONGKONG.

GREAT SUCCESS
of the Celebrated Artists.

GOLDIE COLLINS

AND

SISTERS COLEMAN.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY

TWO DAYS.

MATINEES
SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS, AT 4 P.M.
Hongkong, March 6, 1909.

BABY GRANDS

and

UPRIGHT GRANDS

BY

RACHELS, RUD, BACH,
ROSENKRANZ,
BLUTHNER, STECK,
PLEYEL, KEMMLER,
CHAPPELL & HOPKINSON
etc., etc., etc.

NEW PIANOS
OF THE ABOVE
MANUFACTURES ONLY

TO BE HAD AT

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.,
SOLE AGENTS. (c)



A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS
BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EX-

CELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

WATSON'S

Household

Ammonia

For the Bath, Toilet and
Household.

This well-reputed Stores facilitates the
demands for
English, American & German
Provisions
or
RELIABLE QUALITY.
TRAIL ORDER SOLICITED.

CARMICHAEL AND
CLARKE,
CONDUCTING ENGINEERS AND
SURVEYORS.

2, Queen's Building, Hongkong,
66, CHAMBERS ALLEY, SINGAPORE.

CARMICHAEL, HONGKONG
CARMICHAEL, SINGAPORE
Codes Used—Sectt's 10th Edition;
A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions;
Elber's Standard; Watkins' Western
Union and A.I.D. Telephone No. 232.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

TOTAL FUNDS AT SIX DECEMBER, 1908,
£15,114,624.

Authorized Capital £20,000,000

Subscribed Capital £2,750,000

Paid-up Capital £887,500 0 0

II—Fire Funds 3,065,374 15 8

III—Life & Annuity Funds 14,515,843 10 8

Sinking Fund Account £6,907 6 8

£15,114,624 11 1

Average Fire Branches 2,380,658 12 7

Fire & Annuity Branches 1,847,324 18 4

Sinking Fund Account 8,283 6 0

£14,136,159 11 1

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and
Life Departments are free from liability in
respect of each other.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

24

Dentistry.

DR. CHAS. FONG,

DENTIST.

21, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

ROOM NO. 3, 5TH FLOOR;

(Opposite Fort Canning).

Associated with Dr. Fong experience
the practice of Dentistry, specialist for treat-
ment of teeth.

Hongkong, April 16, 1909.

530

DR. HARRY FONG,

AMERICAN TRAINED DENTIST.

ELECTRICAL and LATEX IMPROVEMENTS

Appliance.

41, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Hongkong, November 16, 1908.

1908

S. E. N. T. I. N. G.

BRITISH Dentist.

No. 14, 5TH FLOOR, SINGAPORE.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

General Practice.

THE CITY OF PARIS,
4, PEDDER STREET.

PHONE No. 5381.

CHEAP SALE

20 %

OFF EVERYTHING.

73

BUSINESS NOTICE

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

(Payable in advance).

CHINA MAIL (daily) \$1.00 per month;
including postage, \$1.50 per month.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL (weekly) \$15.00

per year; including postage, \$17.00 per year.

Free delivery to all addresses accessible

by messenger, including all Peak, Kowloon

and Quarry Bay residences.

Single copies, daily, ten cents; weekly,

thirty cents; for cash.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "MAIL," HONGKONG.

Code, A. B. C., fifth edition.

TELEPHONE NO. 92.

CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

BIRTH.

GONE.—On the 4th July, at No. 1, Des Vouges, The Peak, the wife of O. H. Gage, P.W.D., of a son.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per *Kleet* undelivered after this

date subject to rent.

Goods per *Sardinia* not cleared at 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, July 7.—

2.30 P.M.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs Hughes & Hough's Sale Rooms.

THURSDAY, July 8.—

Goods per *Sirona* undelivered after this

date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, July 13.—

3 P.M.—Auction of Household Property at Messrs Hughes & Hough's Sale Rooms.

WATSON'S

The China Mail

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1909.

ASIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO

THE EVOLUTION OF

CHEMISTRY.

Some very interesting topics were discussed at the recent Congress of Chemists held in London at the close of May and the beginning of June. Dr. OSCAR WITT, who presided at a similar Congress held in Berlin in 1900, in particular delivered a very illuminating address on "Evolution in Applied Chemistry," in the course of which he said that, as a rule, one takes it for granted that anything applied must have existed before its application, but that it is not so with regard to applied chemistry. He proceeded to explain what at first sight appears to be a paradox in this manner. "Chemistry as a science is born, as we all know—a comparatively new creation. Its applications, on the other hand, have existed since times immemorial, and may be traced back to the very beginnings of human civilisation. The men who in the past devoted their thought and energy to problems which we now call chemical had to reach their ends with the help of sound empiricism. Though their progress was slow, it was sure, so that to this day we have sometimes occasion to marvel at their successes. More than that, we may safely say that some of our best industrial methods would never have been discovered if we had had chemical theory only to guide us. Science itself stands on an empirical basis—we cannot draw general conclusions unless we have well-established observations to start from." Professor WITT acknowledged that the scientific method of invention is a quick road to success, but pointed out that there were treasures to be found even by those who went slowly. He made a special plea for the study of the history of applied chemistry by means of the careful study and analysis of the products of ancient times, so that we might learn more of the accomplishments of past generations. In the hope that some of the methods thus rediscovered may be awakened to

fresh life and usefulness. As examples, he instanced the rediscovery by the Bavarian potter, Fischer, of the process of the manufacture of the terra sigillata of the Romans and restoration of the use of lanolin, which was a panacea of the Greeks two thousand years ago. Yet such discoveries will remain inheritances from the dead, and the uses of their resurrection to life will not be numerous. But we have living empiricism at our doors, which we allow to die and to sink into oblivion, without attempting to study it and to learn the lesson it has to teach. A treasure of information of incalculable magnitude has been hoarded up in the course of centuries by the skill and patience of countless millions of men who were, and are, as keen in the study of Nature as they are reluctant to draw general conclusions from their observations."

Having thus wetted the curiosity of his hearers the great chemist lost no time in demonstrating that the great

treasure to which he referred was the centuries-old industrial experience of the nations of the Asiatic continent.

"It is," he said, "an undoubted fact that the people of Persia, India, China, Japan, Burma, Siam, Cambodia, and the innumerable islands of the Pacific are possessed of methods for the treatment and utilisation of the products of Nature which are in many cases equal, if not superior, to our own. These methods must be to a large extent based upon chemical principles.

Is it not strange that we know so little about them and that little generally

only indirectly through the accounts of travellers who were not chemists? If all these peculiar methods were fully known and described by persons who

had seen them applied, and had watched their application with the eyes of a chemist, it would certainly be of

the greatest utility to our own industry. Who can deny the advantage which

the industry of cotton, dyeing, and calico printing derived from the study of the Turkey red process which, a century ago, was bought as an Eastern trade secret by the French Government and generously placed at the disposal of European dyers? Would the making

of porcelain have been invented in Europe if the impulse for it had not come from the East? Is there no connection between the introduction of Chinese porcelain and the invention of Delft, the curious observation of REAUMUR on devitification and the work of that great and original genius, JOSHUA WOODWARD? And would that supreme triumph of the application of pure chemical science to industry—the synthesis of indigo—ever have been accomplished if indigo as a natural dyestuff and its extraordinary method of application by vat dyeing had not come to us from the East?

We live in a period when the intellectual nations of the East wake up from their political sleep of centuries when they issue from their seclusion and demand their share of the Atlantic civilisation. But their awakening means the going to sleep of their industrial methods. These methods, ingenious as they are, cannot compete with ours in being applicable on a manufacturing scale. Yet I am certain

that many a new and good result might be obtained from the combination of Eastern and Western achievements.

Examples of such happy blending are not lacking. See what that great and original inventor, Lord MASSEY, the very type of an Atlantic genius, has made of the wild silk of India!

Naturally Professor WITT urged upon his hearers the duty of collecting the intellectual wealth of the past

before it has disappeared for ever as the result of the remodelling of the political thought of the Orient. For

ourselves, while we easily acknowledge that though many of the old hereditary trade and manufacturing secrets, as

well as many an ancient handicraft, have fallen into desuetude

or been entirely lost in India, China, and Japan, we can still find much to equal

for us in all countries, especially

in the Orient, where the secret

of the art of dyeing cotton and silk

is still preserved in its purity and

intensity.

It is understood that the prisoner escaped

by scaling the wall by means of his blanket, which he made into a rope. He left his coat behind and after he had got over the wall he made for Kowloon Road.

Here it appears he discarded his pants for a piece of female trousers, upon which he woke up the inmates, who naturally took steps to secure the thief. Unfortunately, on the way to the police station the man managed to effect his escape. He then met a friend who gave him a full rig out.

Later in the day an Indian constable arrested him and the constable handed

prisoner over to a native whom he supposed

was a luukong, but who, in reality, was a friend of the prisoner and for the third time the man escaped.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1909.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SOLICITOR SUSPENDED FOR THREE YEARS.

CHIEF JUSTICE CRITICISES THE POLICE.

Verbatim Judgment of the Full Court.

Their Lordships the Chief Justice, Sir F. Piggott, and Mr Justice Gompertz at the Supreme Court, this morning, gave judgment in the action in which Mr Clive Fletcher Dixon, formerly a solicitor in the firm of Messrs Hastings and Hastings, was called upon to show cause why he should not be struck off the Roll.

Mr E. Potter, instructed by Mr C. D. Wilkinson, was for the applicant, Mr John Hastings; and Mr H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr J. Scott Harston, represented defendant.

There were a number of legal practitioners in court as well as many of the general public.

The Chief Justice said—Messrs Hastings and Hastings, solicitors practicing in this court, bring to the notice of the court certain alleged acts committed by their managing clerk, Mr Clive Fletcher Dixon, also a solicitor admitted to practice in this court, which it is suggested necessitate the exercise of disciplinary measures by this court. The nature of these charges will appear from the judgment. The one which I have to mention is the alleged embezzlement of sums paid by clients to Mr Dixon on behalf of the firm, for services rendered by him as managing clerk of the firm. The first point which we had to consider was whether this allegation, involving as it did a criminal charge, should not have been tried before a criminal court. Mr Dixon, by his counsel, strongly contended that this was the proper procedure and said that he was willing and desirous of standing his trial. Messrs Hastings and Hastings declined to prosecute and maintained that this court was bound to entertain their application quite irrespective of the fact that a criminal charge was involved. My own opinion very strongly leaned towards the trial of the question before the assizes but after hearing the very able arguments of counsel on both sides we came to the conclusion that the disciplinary jurisdiction of the court exists altogether independently of this being concurrent jurisdiction in the criminal courts—that it may be exercised in the face of an acquittal and that it might even decline the task of a conviction. The point really involved is I think the claim to have a share of this sort tried before a jury. As to this I have no doubt that as the proceedings for striking a solicitor from the roll must in this colony come before the court, neither the old English procedure by way of inquiry before the Masters nor the new English procedure of enquiry before a committee of the Incorporated Law Society reported in either case to the court would be possible. The motion comes before the Court as normally constituted; and therefore, if the court should think fit, either on account of the complexity of the question involved or of the doubt which the facts raised to call to its aid a jury, it would be within its power in doing so. The question is of great moment to both parties of the gravest moment to Mr Dixon. I thought it right therefore to ask my learned brother to sit with me so that the hearing of the motion has been before the Full Court. We intended, however, that if we should do no end find it very necessary we should come to be accompanied. We have not found it necessary, for the question in issue has proved to be simpler than at one time seemed likely. I desire in the first place to make two remarks of a general nature. The action which Messrs Hastings and Hastings took was altogether unavoidable, was forced upon them by the nature of the information received. It is difficult to put oneself in the position of a firm of solicitors in extensive practice to be suddenly informed that their managing clerk in whom implicit trust has been placed, who has been entrusted with the conduct of heavy and important cases, who has apparently conducted them with great success and to the great satisfaction of the clients, has been guilty of appropriating money paid by the clients to him on account of the firm. I shall be compelled to criticize what they in fact did in one or two instances, but this criticism must be tempered by the recognition of the very difficult and most painful position in which they were placed. So to Mr Dixon, if he is innocent of the charges brought against him, his allegation is that he was placed in a most distressing and painful position and I would willingly, if possible, find in this fact some mitigation for some things that he has done. He has been defended with zeal and devotion by his professional advisers and if the finding of this court could have been stayed off by advocacy and handling of his case it would have been achieved most legitimately. I have now to make one further general remark as to the nature of these proceedings, because my finding depends in great measure upon it. The motion was made by Messrs Hastings and Hastings because there is no representative body representing the body of solicitors incorporated as in the Incorporated Law Society in England, who could assume the duty of putting the matter before officially and the proceedings inevitably took the ultimate form of an issue between Messrs Hastings and Mr Dixon. But the dispute between them covers a wide area. There are many subordinate issues, none of which are of the first importance, but which are equally before the court, whether Messrs Hastings have proved the charge or whether Mr Dixon has disproved the charge, is not before us precisely in this form, because as I shall presently point out, some important questions of law would seem to be involved and were in fact argued which I do not think are readily raised. The sole question is whether the case of reprehensible conduct brought before the court is satisfactorily and without doubt proved. I now come to the specific charge. The Goulab charge was at our suggestion properly withdrawn. It was at best one man's word against another, and I must confess I should not have liked such a charge presented on the evidence available. With regard to the Wong Hui charge I am bound to confess, subject to what I have already said, the action taken in connection with this man. In the first place I do not approve of the police taking a dispensation by a written official, he has a right to do so, a case as to who ought to have produced

Hung, the dismissed interpreter, as a witness, but whether this case can be proved without him, whether we can exercise our disciplinary powers in the absence of the person who can alone give the evidence which would bring home the offence with which Mr. Dixon stands charged as a solicitor. It is said he will not come because he would incriminate himself. That is irrelevant to this issue. He might be dead and yet the difficulty would be just the same. I agree that possibly this case connected with the charge of "Goulab" founded might have come from Mr. Hastings' knowledge without Hung. But Hung is the man who stands at the bottom of the whole thing and I ask myself this question—Can this charge be proved without him as the case stands? It will be said—Look at the difficulties. Is it fair to impose this obligation on Messrs Hastings? In this case, Yes. The question would raise entirely different considerations if Messrs Hastings had merely dismissed Mr. Dixon and he had brought an action for wrongful dismissal. We cannot treat this application as if it were a civil action and even if we were to act upon Mr. Tam's evidence I am bound to say that the negotiations between Mr. Tam and Hung about getting Hung back into the office, in which almost a promise was made in Mr. Hastings' name to take him back, seem to throw a halo over it which I am certainly not going to attempt to dispel. I ought to say that the negotiations were on half promises, or whatever they may be called, as were made by Tam to Hung were not made with Mr. John Hastings' authority but were the direct opposite of his intentions expressed or implied. I think in the circumstances that this is again a case in which I should have adopted the Scotch formula "not proven," but as I cannot do so, as in Wan Hui's case, I am bound to find the case not established, subject to what I have to say on the subject of the alleged confession. To this alleged confession I now turn. Now here again we are confronted with a difficulty. A confession if proved cannot be pressed further than it actually went. The confession was that only small sums had been taken to him by the notary and ask him to take his declaration. This would cover Wan Hui's case but not Wong's case. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act which this was not. Secondly, under Order 38, rule 6, examinations, affidavits, declarations and other matters may be sworn before a notary in matters pending before the High Court. There was at the time this man's statement was made no matter pending before this court. The fact that the statement was not intended to be a voluntary declaration. And it must be in the form prescribed by the act

Shipping.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—
STEAMERS To SAIL on
SHANGHAI..... About 8th Freight and
DELTAS..... About 8th Freight and
LONDON, VIA USUAL POSTS ASSAYE..... Noon, 10th, See Special
LONDON & ANTWERP, [SIMLA..... About 14th Freight and
VIA PORTS, PLANO, C. N. S. About 14th Freight and
PORT SAID & MARETTELLA..... July. Passage,
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, SYRIA..... About 16th Freight and
YOKOHAMA..... (Capt. D. C. GOLDSMITH, R.N.) July, 1909. Passage.
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
EMPEROR LINE.

Between China, Japan and Europe, via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C.
The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER,
21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.
SAVING 8 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.
Proposed Sailing from Hongkong and Quebec.
(Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamer.
From Hongkong:

MONTREAL..... WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.
EMPEROR OF INDIA..... SATURDAY, JULY 24TH.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN..... SATURDAY, AUGUST 14TH.
EMPEROR OF CHINA..... SATURDAY, SEPT. 4TH.

Empress Steamships leave Hongkong at 6 p.m. and 'Monteagle' at 12 Noon.
Each Trans-Pacific 'Empress' connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The 'Empress of Britain' and 'Empress of Ireland' are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

The 'Empress' s steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Services of the China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed 'Stop Over' privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R. M. S. 'MONTEAGLE' carries only 'One Class' of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class, on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43.

Via New York £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

PORTRLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR PORTLAND, via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER TONE CAPTAIN To SAIL
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE,
via SUEZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN,
via SHANGHAI.

STEAMER CAPTAIN To SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA..... CALEDONIEN, BEIJING, July 5, p.m.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS TOURANE, LANCELINE, July 6, at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND ERNEST SIMONS, GHAZI, July 19, p.m.
MARESILLES, VIA PORTS ARMAND BEHIC, LAYONE, July 20, at 1 p.m.

TRANSSHIPPING on the Co.'s Steamers at SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.
Through Tickets to London, via PAKISTAN, from 237.10 up to 271.10, 120 hours railway from MARSEILLE to LONDON. Interpreters meet passengers on their arrival in Marcelline.

For further particulars, apply to
P. de CHAMPMORIN, Agent,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HAMBURG.

EAST-ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES,
VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

To HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, AND TO NEW YORK.
TAKING Cars or through Rates, to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports.
AND ALL NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's 'Arabian and Persian Service' to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Outward.

For Shanghai, Yokohama & Kobe
S.S. ANDALUSIA..... 15th July.
S.S. SAXONIA..... 20th July.

S.S. DORTMUND..... 25th July.
S.S. SPANIA..... 18th Aug.

S.S. GULDEN LAELIS..... 17th Aug.
For Havre, Rotterdam, Bremen
and Hamburg

S.S. BRANILA..... 10th July.
S.S. SEGOVIA..... 4th Aug.

For Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. SAMBIA..... 20th Aug.

For further particulars, apply to

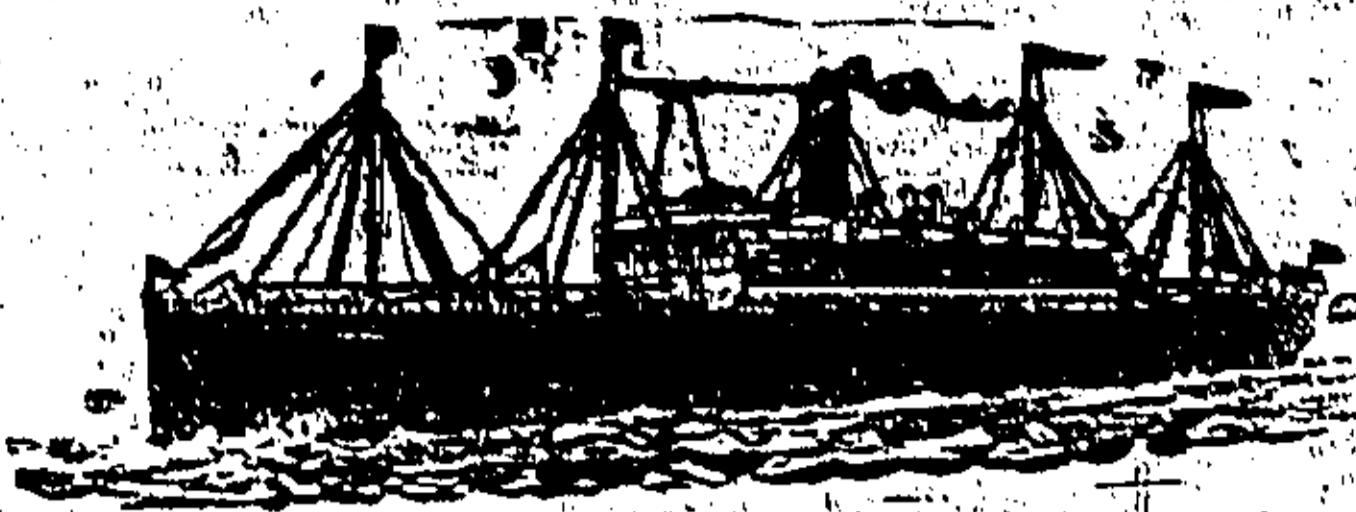
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, June 26, 1909.

Shipping.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

U. S. MAIL LINES.



SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only line taking the warm Southern Route across the Pacific, via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most fertile and beautiful island of the FAIRIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS SAILING DATES 1909.

NIPPON MARU..... 11,000 Tons, SATURDAY, 10th July, at Noon.
SIBERIA..... 18,000 " SATURDAY, 17th July, at Noon.
CHINA..... 10,200 " TUESDAY, 27th July, at Noon.
MANCHURIA..... 27,000 " SATURDAY, 31st July, at Noon.

CHIYU MARU..... 21,000 " SATURDAY, 7th Aug., at Noon.

Twin Screw, Triple Screw Steamer.

The s.s. NIPPON MARU will leave for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Yokohama and Honolulu, on SATURDAY, July 10th at Noon.

Fares: Hongkong to London £71. 10. 0. including Berth and Meals across America.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

The fine Mail Steamers ASIA and CHINA carry Intermediate passengers only, affording superior accommodation for that class.

China..... 10,200 Tons TUESDAY, 27th July, at Noon.

Hongkong to London via Canadian Atlantic Ports £243.

Hongkong to London via New York £245.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Services of the China and Japan Governments.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information, see 'Passenger and Freight', apply to the Agency of the Companies, 'King's Building' (opposite Blake Pier).

S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS STEAMERS SAILING DATES 1909.

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, Via A. Christensen, Tons 6500, 7th July, at Daylight.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.....

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATL..... 8 TANGE MARU, 21st July, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, ROYAL YACHT, SHIMIDZU AND YOKOHAMA.....

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, KUMANO MARU, FRIDAY, 9th July, at Noon.

VIA MANILA, THURSDAY, 10th July, at 4 p.m.

DAY ISLAND, TOWNS, YAWATA MARU, FRIDAY, 11th July, at Noon.

VILLE AND BRISBANE, T. SEKINE, Tons 6000, FRIDAY, 12th July, at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YAWATA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 17th July, at Noon.

YOKOHAMA..... TAMBA MARU, FRIDAY, 19th July, at 5 p.m.

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, T. SEKINE, Tons 5000, FRIDAY, 19th July, at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, YETOTOROFU MARU, TUESDAY, 13th July, at 5 p.m.

COLOMBO, CAPT. K. SOYEDA, Tons 4500, TUESDAY, 13th July, at 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND BOMBAY MARU, THURSDAY, 15th July, at 5 p.m.

KOBE, CAPT. W. A. EVANS, Tons 5000, THURSDAY, 15th July, at 5 p.m.

NAGASAKI, MOJI, ATSUTA MARU, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. Wm. THOMPSON, Tons 9000, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRIDAY, 20th July, at 5 p.m.

YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. W. H. SNOW, FRID

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1909.

THE CHINA MAIL.

Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Steamer from Colombo to Marseilles & London	Due at Marseilles (Brindisi) 3 days earlier	Due at Plymouth (London 1 day later)
TONS	Noon Saturday 1909	TONS	Saturday, 1909	Saturday, 1909
ABSAYE	July 10	MACEDONIA 10500	Aug. 7	Aug. 13
DRELL	July 10	MOLDAVIA	Aug. 11	Aug. 17
LEADER	July 10	MARTUA	Sept. 4	Sept. 10
MACEDONIA	July 10	MONGOLIA	Sept. 18	Sept. 24
DEVANIA	Sept. 18	MARMORA	Oct. 2	Oct. 8
ASSAYE	Sept. 18	MOREA	Oct. 16	Oct. 22
DELTA	Oct. 2	MOLTAGAN	Oct. 23	Nov. 4
HIMATAYA	Oct. 10	INDIA	Nov. 11	Nov. 18
DELHI	Oct. 30	CHINA	Nov. 2	Dec. 16
DEVANIA	Nov. 13	MACEDONIA 10500	Dec. 9	Dec. 16

Passengers change steamer at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Mail Steamer, as Port Said.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from COLOMBO is arranged in Hongkong or at time of booking.

(In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following:-

INTERMEDIATE (NON-BRANCHMENT) STEAMERS:
WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON,

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.	Leave HONGKONG	Due at LONDON
TONNES	about	about
SIMLA	6000 July 14	August 29
MALTA	6000 July 29	September 29
SARDINIA	6500 Aug. 11	September 26
SYRIA	6700 Aug. 25	October 9
SUMATRA	5000 Sept. 3	Oct. 23
BORNEO	4500 Sept. 22	Nov. 7
NILE	6700 Oct. 8	Nov. 21

These steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PANANG, COLOMBO, and at Malta Marseilles.

Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.THE EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO.
LIMITED.

SERVICE.

TO AUSTRALIA.

MAIL

